

THE PRESS.

J. C. MULHAREN, : : : Editor.

Eaton, Ohio.

Thursday, : : March 21, 1861.

PEACE.

We take up our editorial pen with a feeling of gladness and the quiet assurance of hope. Each day repeats the glad tidings that, not only are the great body of the people yearning for, but that even our new Chief Executive is striving to restore peace and confidence to all sections of our country. That his course disappoints many, there is no doubt. We are among that class, but we are happily disappointed. There is a class who vent their impotent rage in curses loud and deep. They are the men who would gladly wage unrelenting war upon half our land. Let no one say we approve the course of the South; we believe she is in the wrong; that in the delirium of passion, provoked by the taunts and triumphs of a sectional spirit, she has rashly raised her hand against the Union of our States. Nor are we of the North guiltless. It is proper, in this hour of gloomy reckoning, just beginning to brighten with hope, to speak, not as partisans, but as patriots. The South is wrong when she invades the hallowed boundary of the rights of an American citizen—she is wrong when she repudiates her just obligations to our citizens—she is wrong when she makes a man's citizenship a cause of his violent expulsion from her territory—she is wrong when she lays violent hands upon the most beautiful and beneficent form of government the world has ever seen, and strives to whelm it in one common ruin. We are wrong when we cry no union with slaveholders—we are wrong when we legislate to defeat the enforcement of their guaranteed rights—we are wrong when we let slip from our pulpit or stump, or press, those bitter, burning words against our brethren, which do us no good, and inflame their minds with hatred. She is wrong when she lowers the stars and stripes, which have waved in battle and breeze for almost a century; that proud "Ensign full high advanced," to which the downtrodden of all nations have hurried for shelter and protection. We have been wrong, when in this madness of political excitement, a political party has erased on half the glorious stars on its field of blue, and foretold the gloom to which sectionalism was hurrying us. We have in times past had patriots, whom the true of all parties respected, and if Abraham Lincoln sacrifices party upon the altar of patriotism, and restores peace and prosperity to this distracted country, far be it from us to assail the act. If by concession and mutual compromise, the horrors of civil war may be averted and our land saved from its blighting effects; the man whose patriotism is broad enough, and whose nerve is strong enough to look upon the distorted face of party with scorn and act the patriot, is sure of a place in humanity's biography of her heroes.

Fight on brethren! How many times must we forgive our sinning brother before we aspire to become the Chins of this beautiful heritage? Did the brave Jackson, at New Orleans balance the account which was opened at Bunker Hill, and close the final act of the bloody drama of our strife with old England with a suitable catastrophe for so thrilling a tragedy that the stirring memories of Northern and Southern battle-fields, blending in the history of our Union, should give place to deadly hate and intestine war? No, no, from Maine to Texas, let the voice sound forth, the Union must and shall be preserved. Let party pride and passion stand silent and humiliated in the presence of the danger and gloom of the present hour, and every patriot, if Abraham Lincoln pursues a policy of peace, sustain that policy and cheer him in the good work. Party spirit has become narrow, capricious and bigoted, but far be it from us to speak other than in a kindly spirit of the act, dictated by a desire for peace, and if the President can rise above

the red republican cry for blood, and become a pacificator of the angry elements surging around him; let such men as Greeley, Wade, Sumner and Giddings know that an Administration cannot follow their wild theories and administer our government in the spirit of the compact of our fathers, then we, with Democratic union will say, God help Abraham and his works in so noble an effort.

We differ with Lincoln, upon the doctrines peculiar to his party, but in our effort for peace we will not be out done, either in desire, hope, and to the extent of our ability, and effort; and we hail with joy the peace policy of the now President. No doubt he could reinforce Sumter, Northern valor could entrench itself behind its walls, but if we can gain a noble victory by peaceful means, why should we offer our brethren upon the reeking altars of Moloch.

We trust we may never lack the magnanimity of a patriot and that no party trammels shall hinder us from speaking favorably of what we see to praise in the policy of Abraham Lincoln, nor shall any delicacy restrain us from attacking what we believe to be erroneous, either in the political faith or acts of him and his party.

The Evacuation of Fort Sumter.—The Opinion of General Scott.

A Virginia Congressman writes to a friend in Cincinnati, that when General Scott was asked in Cabinet Council his opinion in relation to the reinforcing of Fort Sumter, he replied substantially as follows:—"That it would take an army of from ten thousand to fifteen thousand men, with all the disposable navy of the United States. It would inaugurate," he continued, "a general civil war on a large scale, for even if the Border Slave States did not secede, thousands of their young and active men would join the army of the Confederate States."

Before reinforcing Fort Sumter it would be necessary, in his opinion, to establish a camp near Washington of from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand men, to maintain possession of it against violence from the adjoining slave States. He was convinced that, under the circumstances, it was madness to think of coercion. The old hero's counsel prevailed, and it was determined to evacuate Fort Sumter. He further expressed his belief that the first year of civil war would cost a hundred million dollars, together with an army of one hundred thousand men. How melancholy that an American Cabinet should be obliged to entertain questions that elicit such answers.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE IN THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—The editorial correspondence of the Mobile Register from Montgomery, says:

The abolishing of the franking privilege (under the new postal act) will give general satisfaction. Members of Congress will not, as under the old Government, lavish such enormous sums in public printing when they are compelled to pay two cents an ounce on the books they send their constituents, and ditto for their speeches, of which, likewise, they will be more chary. The frank is properly restricted to official business, and is no longer a personal privilege of those who exercise it on such business. The doubling of newspaper postage I do not think necessary, nor that on printed matter generally, though I should hail with unqualified satisfaction a discriminating postage against Northern papers and periodicals. I would charge the a five cents specie, and twenty-five cents for illustrated ones, or better still, subject them all to letter postage. That ridiculous failure, the registration of letters, is a good riddance, and no one will regret it under the new postal system.

The Last Rail Laid.

A note from S. W. Chapman, Agent of the Cincinnati & Chicago Air Line Railroad, informs us that the last rail upon the line between Logansport and Valparaiso was laid on Friday afternoon. So the connection between Cincinnati and Chicago, has been completed at last. We are not informed as to when the formal opening will take place.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

"Union" Hospitality in Tennessee.

The Nashville Banner relates the following: A worthy friend from the farming districts, who occasionally drops in upon us to get the latest news, narrates the following: A traveler passing through his neighborhood, on horseback, stopped at a modest cottage on the roadside, and asked for shelter, as it was quite dark and raining. The "head of the family" came to the door and accosted the traveler with:

"What do you want?"

"I want to stay all night," was the reply.

"What are you?"

This interrogatory was not fully understood by the traveler, and he asked an explanation.

"I mean what's yer politics?" rejoined the former. "Air yer fur this Union or agin it?"

This was a poser, as the traveler was not certain whether "the mar of the house" was a Union man or a Secessionist, and he was anxious to "tie up" for the night—so he made up his mind and said, "My friend, I am for the Union and Constitution."

"Stranger, y-e-o-r kin kom in."

It is needless to add that the traveler dismounted, and both man and beast were hospitably taken care of for the night.

AN UNWRITTEN INCIDENT OF THE SURRENDER AT YORKTOWN.—The Petersburg (Va.) Express of a recent date has the following paragraph:

We conversed with one of the excursionists yesterday, and he informs us that while at Yorktown, on Saturday, he learned an authentic point in the history of the surrender of Cornwallis, that has thus far escaped the historian's attention. It was the statement of an old negro, who died some years ago, and who claimed to have been an eyewitness of the surrender. According to this veritable testifier, Washington cornered Cornwallis in a cave, and going up to him, seized him by the collar and remarked:

"Now, you old rascal, I've caught you at last," and then he struck him right smartly, and beat him with his fist till he lay on the ground. We have the story from a creditable source, and hope the country will thank us for rescuing from oblivion this well-authenticated fact of one of the most interesting portions of American history.

"Nobody Hurt."—An "Artificial Panic."

A private letter from an extensive manufacturer of Providence, R. I., to a gentleman in Richmond, Va., has the following:

The condition of affairs here is awful. No sales of goods or any thing else—no value to personal or real estate. Confidence extinguished; every body waiting for the 4th of March. If relief does not come then mills must be stopped; labor must be unemployed; business men must succumb; universal desolation must prevail. What terrible responsibility party men have assumed in pursuit of the nigger chimera.

The Vote in the Peace Congress.

The following is the vote of the Peace Conference upon the territorial adjustment of Franklin, of Pennsylvania: Affirmative—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Wisconsin—nine.

Negative—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Iowa, Virginia, and North Carolina—eight. Ohio voted yeas, five—Groesbeck, Ewing, Horton, Backus, and Hitchcock. Nays two—Chase and Wolcott.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—The postage stamps for all the post-offices in the United States are manufactured by a firm in Philadelphia. The number furnished by them last year was 223,937,270, of the value of \$6,18,314. The increase from year to year is very large.

Spiritual Facts.

That whisky is the key by which many gain an entrance into our prisons and almshouses.

That brandy brands the noses of all those who cannot govern their appetites.

OUR NAVY.—The distribution of our naval forces throughout the world, as given in the Naval Register for 1861, just issued, is as follows:

Home Fleet, 11 2,430 172 11,120
Mediterranean Fleet, 3 850 47 5,192
Pacific Fleet, 6 1,472 83 7,361
Africa Fleet, 7 1,585 191 6,444
China Fleet, 4 709 36 4,375
Special Service, 3 950 63 7,367
Total, 31 7,927 597 42,060

LIBRARIES IN BOSTON.—The Boston Public Library has 100,000 volumes; Boston Athenaeum, 85,000; Boston Mercantile Library Association, 20,000; Old Boston Library, 15,000; State House Library, 14,600; Massachusetts Historical Society, 14,048; American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 8,000; American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Mission, 6,649; Suffolk Law Library, 6,400; Congregational Library Association, 6,000; Mechanics' Apprentices, 5,000; Natural History Society, 5,500; Massachusetts Hospital Library, 3,700; New England Historical and Genealogical Society, 4,200; Young Men's Christian Association, 2,183; the "Prince's Library," 1,800; Library at Mission House, 2,118; Charitable Mechanics' Association, 1,000; Republican Institute, 1,000; Medical Society, 600; College of Pharmacy, 300; Musical Fund Society, 200; Franklin Typographical Society, 1,000; total of twenty five public libraries, 307,242 volumes.

THE LATEST OIL STORY.—A great oil discovery has occurred about 3 miles below Titusville, Pennsylvania. While some men were engaged in drilling, the gas threw up the oil nearly one hundred feet in the air, and it caught fire at the engine and burned two of the men very badly. The light was seen for several miles around. Over \$3,000 worth of oil was gathered from this well in thirty hours, and an immense quantity lost. The sum of \$30,000 was offered for the well within half an hour after the miners "struck it."

Reverence for the Old Flag.

There was an affecting scene at San Antonio, Texas, as the United States troops marched out of the city, which is thus described by the *Alamo Express*.

A large concourse of citizens had assembled to bid the troops of war good-by, and when the two companies, under the command Major Smith and Captain King, marched out with colors flying and band playing the national air, and the old bullet riddled and war stained banner of the Eighth Regiment floating in the breeze, there was a most profound sensation among the people; strong men wept. We have never seen so much feeling evinced on any occasion. The people cheered the troops all along the streets, and many followed them to the head of San Pedro, where they encamped.

The Inaugural at the Southern Capital.

A letter from Montgomery, alluded to the reception of Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural at the Southern Capital, says:

On the afternoon of the receipt of the Message, copies of the document were immediately sent to the President of the Congress and to the President and Vice President of the Confederacy. I believe the Government paid the telegraphic tolls in order to headvise in the matter as soon as possible. The Message was taken direct to the Congress, then in session, about 7 o'clock in the evening. What transpired in the session is unknown.

The Southern Confederacy has appointed Dudley Mann, Wm. L. Yancey, T. A. Post and T. Butler King as Commissioners to Europe, to arrange for a recognition of their independence, and to make commercial treaties with the European powers. They will be assisted in their work by our blundering tariff, which is very unpopular in Europe.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The house of Smith, Cooper & Co., ship chandlers, on Tchoupitoulas street, was burned yesterday morning. Loss \$100,000. Mostly insured.

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The Tariff Bill reported last week did not pass, but will be up for action when Congress meets again.

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The Commissioners to Europe—Wm. L. Yancey, A. Dudley Mann and P. F. Root—are about leaving for Havana, to take the English steamer which leaves there on the 27th for Southampton.

Heavy Snow-Storm on the Atlantic Coast.

Norfolk, Va., Friday, March 15. A heavy snow-storm is raging. Much damage is expected on the coast. The steamers *Adelaide* and *Deford* are detained.

Secession Meeting in Louisville.

The secession meeting held in Louisville on Friday night broke up in a row. The Union men had a large majority of the crowd, and no attempt was made to pass the secession resolutions.

Important from Washington.

New York, Monday, March 13. The Charleston correspondent of the Herald says the new tariff and constitution are unsatisfactory.

The floating battery will be moved Monday, but not toward Sumter.

A Washington dispatch to the Herald reports that Major Anderson had informed the Government that if reinforcement be intended, Carolina would immediately fill the channels and render communication by water impossible.

The Cabinet are considering measures relating to the seizure of the revenue cutter by Texas.

It is understood that the Administration has sent secret agents to different European Governments to inform them of the future policy of this Government, thus forestalling and defeating the object of the Southern Confederacy in sending their Commissioners thence. The same course will be pursued relative to Mexico.

The Cabinet, as soon as the Southern forts affair is settled, will take into consideration the collection of the revenue. All are known to agree that it should be collected, but the manner is the trouble.

Mr. Fay will probably be continued Minister to Switzerland.

It is said Mr. Corwin has accepted the Mexican mission.

Mr. Sherman has left Ohio.

Mr. Wm. A. Howard will be Postmaster at Detroit.

The Herald's Washington dispatches state that Lieutenant Putnam has arrived from Texas with dispatches from Colonel Waite, who has been instructed to withdraw from Texas, and was concentrating his troops at Indianola. Colonel Waite will remain until all the troops have left. All stores and munitions of war are in the hands of the Texas Commissioners, who allowed the necessary supplies to send the troops out of the State.

The military post on Brazos Island was surrendered by Lieut. Thompson to General Nichols, first insisting that the flag should be saluted. He had only fifteen men and two guns.

The steamer Arizona was ordered by her owners to wait at Indianola until after the steamer General Rusk which had General Nichols' force on board, should pass her for Brazos, in order that the Arizona should not take out the news of the intentions of the Texans.

The Texas Rangers are stationed from Brazos to Brownsville, and it is anticipated that they would attempt to prevent the Government troops taking away stores and artillery.

The Post-office Department has been notified by the contractor that the cheap one-cent envelopes, combining the new improvement of the dissolving lines, are now ready for distribution. They are chiefly intended for circulars, and are issued in response to memorials from publishers and merchants from various cities.

They will, during the present week, be distributed among the most important post offices, for sale at \$1.10 per thousand, exclusive of the stamp, which is a reduction of 40 cents per thousand upon the rates of the present one cent stamped envelope, combining this improvement.

Official dispatches from the East India Squadron say that one of the vessels has been dispatched to Ning po, for the purpose of finding out, if possible the pirates who recently captured two American vessels.

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Later From Texas.

Monday, March 18. Fort Brown and Ringgold, Brazos and San Antonio, have been surrendered to the Texas authorities. Entire evacuation takes place on the 28th. Possession is then to be taken by Texas troops, who have enlisted for six months.

A resolution has passed the Convention by a unanimous vote tendering thanks to General Twiggs.

Agreement.

Between Tizzard, Albright and Morris, Publishers of the *Eaton Weekly Register*, and J. C. Mulharen, Publisher of the *Democratic Press*, papers published in Eaton, Preble County, Ohio.

We do hereby agree and adopt, the following rates for Advertising: All Appointment Notices, Road Notices, Sheriff's Sales, Divorce Notices, &c., to be paid in advance. Petitions for Partition, Chancery Notices, &c., to be paid in advance, or charged to responsible Attorneys, ordering the same, and to be due on expiration of publication. All transient advertisements to be paid in advance. In the above, seventy words, or less, to be counted as one square, and charged according to published terms.

Job Work:—One-eighth sheet bills, 50, or less, \$1.50, or \$2.00 per 100; One-fourth sheet, 50, or less, \$2.00, or \$3.00 per 100; One-half sheet, 50, or less, \$3.00, or \$5.00 per 100. Blanks furnished at \$15.00 per Ream. The above to take effect on the 1st of April.

JAS. C. MULHAREN,
WM. B. TIZZARD,
WM. F. ALBRIGHT,
ISAAC S. MORRIS.

DIED.

In Camden, on Saturday 16th inst. of Dropsy, Mary Isabella only daughter of James A. and Elizabeth J. Watt, aged 1 year 7 months and 22 days.

Over the marble breast,
Pale as the snow,
Fold close her snowy hands
Tightly together;
See how she sweetly sleeps
Life's fever over!
Never shall pain again
Trouble or move her.

Let us not mourn that these
Love-ones should sever
Though she is lost to us,
On earth, forever;
For we a precious gem
Have gained, have given,
To shine in love's diadem—
Brightly forever.

SPRING ELECTION.

[FOR ANNUATION OF NAMES, \$1 EACH.]

We are authorized to announce the name of Elias Weiss, as a candidate for the office of Supervisor for the Corporation of Eaton.

We are authorized to announce the name of Levin T. McCabe, as a candidate for the office of Assessor for Washington Tp.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BININGER'S

OLD LONDON DOKER

GIN AS A REMEDIAL AGENT.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT.

ESPECIALLY designed for the use of the Medical Profession and the Family, having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," etc., is now endorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists, connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an old and pure Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, etc.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1787.) Sole Proprietors,
No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y.

For Sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park Row, New York.

Our long experience and familiarity with the requirements of Druggists and our superior business facilities, enable us to furnish them with choice liquors for medicinal and family use.

March 7th-ly.

EATON

DRUG STORE,

DR. BOCK & BRO.

East Main Street, 3 doors west of the Bank, Dealer in

PURE DRUGS,

MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OIL,

TURPENTINES, COACH, COPAL,

De Mur, Japan, Body and

Leather Varnishes,

Window Glass,

Dye Stuffs, Alcohol, Burning Fluid,

Coal Oil.

PATENT MEDICINES,

Cloth, Hair, Tooth, White-wash and

Paint Brushes,

COAL OIL AND FLUID LAMPS,

Breast Pumps, Breast Pipes,

Nursing Bottles, Pessaries, Glass

and Metal Syringes, Trusses, Ab-

dominal and Uterine Supporters,

&c., &c.,

Teas, Peppers, Spices Perfumery

and Hair-Oil,

Pure Cognine

BRANDY,

Madria, Port, Malaga and Catauba

WINE,

Old Rye and Bourbon Whisky,

For Medicinal Purposes. Together with

other articles usually kept in a Drug Store.